09/679,043 updated Search L/cook 12/27/05.

d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:32:52 ON 27 DEC 2005)

FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, CANCERLIT, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 09:33:17 ON 27 DEC 2005

L1 174 S TCII AND COBALAMIN?

L2 1 S L1 AND UNBOUND?

L3 28 S L1 AND FREE?

L4 13 DUPLICATE REMOVE L3 (15 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

L5 18 S (APO TCII)

L6 5 DUPLICATE REMOVE L5 (13 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, CANCERLIT, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 10:01:24 ON 27 DEC 2005

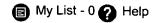
L7 26 S (HOLO TCII)

L8 12 DUPLICATE REMOVE L7 (14 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

L9 4 S L8 AND APO?

=>





Search

Main Search | Advanced Keyword Search | Search History

Search: ISSN 0021-9746

Refine Search

> You're searching: Scientific and Technical Information Center

Item Information

Journal of clinical pathology.

Subscriptions

Author: British Medical Association.

Association of Clinical Pathologists.

Holdings Imprint:

London, British Medical Association. 1947http://proquest.umi.com/pgdweb?

URL:

RQT=318&VName=PQD&clientid=19649&pmid=28111

Click here to see full text or page images (9/1/96-)

available via Proquest Direct.

by title:

Browse Catalog

Journal of clinical ...

Notes:

"Available on ADONIS, v. 44, no. 1 (1991)-v. 55, no. 9 (2002)

"The Journal of the Association of Clinical Pathologists."

Preliminary number dated July 1945.

ISSN:

0021-9746

Subjects:

Pathology -- Periodicals

MARC Display

Description: v.: ill.; 25 cm.

Add to my list

Subscription Summary

US Patent & Trademark Office

Location: US Patent & Trademark Office Collection: Biotechnology and Chemical Library

Call No.: RB1 .J55

Copy No.: 1

Status: Not Currently Received

Media SERIAL Type:

Notes: Cancelled with Dec. 1999.

Main run: Vol. 36 No. 2 (Feb 1983) - Vol. 47 No. 12 (Dec 1993)

Vol. 48 No. 1 (Jan 1995) - Vol. 49 No. 11 (Nov 1996)

Vol. 50 No. 12 (Dec 1996) - Vol. 50 No. 1 (Jan 1997)

Vol. 50 No. 3 (Mar 1997) - Vol. 50 No. 5 (May 1997)

Vol. 50 No. 7 (Jul 1997) - Vol. 50 No. 8 (Aug 1997)

Vol. 50 No. 4 (Aug 1997)

Vol. 50 No. 9 (Sep 1997) - Vol. 50 No. 11 (Nov 1997)

Vol. 51 No. 1 (Jan 1998) - Vol. 51 No. 8 (Aug 1998)

Vol. 51 No. 10 (Oct 1998) - Vol. 51 No. 12 (Dec 1998)

Vol. 52 No. 1 (Jan 1999) - Vol. 52 No. 12 (Dec 1999)

Show all items

US Patent & Trademark Office

Location: US Patent & Trademark Office

Collection: Biotechnology and Chemical Library Microfilm

Call No.: RB1 .J55 Microfilm

Copy No.: 1

Status: Not Currently Received

Media Type: film

Notes: Cancelled with Dec. 1999. Microfilm: v. 33 (1980) - v. 52 (1999)

Show all items

Email: <u>pamela.hoeft@uspto.gov</u> to ask questions or make suggestions.

Horizon Information Portal 3.05

Brought to you by Scientific and Technical Information Center

```
ANSWER 2 OF 4 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ΑN
     1996:278666 BIOSIS
DN
     PREV199699001022
TI
     Characterization of monoclonal antibodies to epitopes of human
     transcobalamin II.
     Quadros, Edward V. [Reprint author]; Rothenberg, Sheldon P.; McLoughlin,
ΑU
CS
     Dep. Med., Div. Hematol./Oncol., SUNY-Health Sci. Cent., Brooklyn, NY
     11203, USA
SO
     Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, (1996) Vol. 222, No.
     1, pp. 149-154.
     CODEN: BBRCA9. ISSN: 0006-291X.
DT
     Article
LA
     English
ED
     Entered STN: 25 Jun 1996
     Last Updated on STN: 15 Aug 1996
AB
     Cellular uptake of cobalamin (Cbl) is mediated by transcobalamin II
     (TCII), a Cbl binding protein in the plasma. The TCII-Cbl complex binds
     to a cell surface receptor and is internalized by endocytosis. We have
     generated monoclonal antibodies (mAbs) to human TCII that can be
     distinguished into three functional types on the basis of interaction with
     three different regions of the protein. Type 1: Receptor blocking.
     mAb binds holo-TCII and inhibits the cellular uptake
              Type 2: Cbl blocking. This mAb binds apo-TCII at or
     near the Cbl binding domain and inhibits the formation of holo-
            Type 3: Precipitating. This mAb binds both holo-
     TCII and apo-TCII but does not interfere with Chi
     binding. Whereas type 1 and type 2 mAb, following incubation with
     TCII-(57Co)Cbl or apo-TCII, respectively, inhibit the uptake of
     radio-labeled Cbl by K562 cells, type 3 mAb has no such activity with
     either form of TCII. These properties of type 1 and type 2 mAb that
     inhibit the cellular uptake of Cbl, may serve to induce rapid Cbl
     deficiency and provide a model to study the effect of selective Cbl
     depletion on cell division and differentiation as well as on the pathways
     dependent on the two Cbl cofactors, methyl-Cbl and 5'-deoxyadenosyl-Cbl.
CC
     Cytology - Human
                        02508
     Biochemistry studies - Vitamins
                                       10063
     Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids
                                                                 10064
     Biochemistry studies - Carbohydrates
                                           10068
     Biophysics - Membrane phenomena
     Blood - Blood and lymph studies
                                       15002
     Pharmacology - General
                              22002
     Immunology - General and methods
                                        34502
IT
     Major Concepts
        Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Blood and Lymphatics (Transport
        and Circulation); Cell Biology; Immune System (Chemical Coordination
        and Homeostasis); Membranes (Cell Biology); Pharmacology
IT
     Chemicals & Biochemicals
        TRANSCOBALAMIN II; METHYL-COBALAMIN; 5'-DEOXYADENOSYL-COBALAMIN
IT
     Miscellaneous Descriptors
        CELL DIFFERENTIATION; CELL DIVISION; DRUG DESIGN; HUMAN K562 CELL;
        METHYL-COBALAMIN; TRANSCOBALAMIN II RECEPTOR BLOCKER;
        5'-DEOXYADENOSYL-COBALAMIN
ORGN Classifier
        Hominidae
                    86215
     Super Taxa
        Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
     Organism Name
        Hominidae
     Taxa Notes
        Animals, Chordates, Humans, Mammals, Primates, Vertebrates
RN
     12651-28-4 (TRANSCOBALAMIN II)
     13422-55-4 (METHYL-COBALAMIN)
     13870-90-1 (5'-DEOXYADENOSYL-COBALAMIN)
```

```
ANSWER 2 OF 4 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN
     1996:278666 BIOSIS
DN
     PREV199699001022
ТT
     Characterization of monoclonal antibodies to epitopes of human
     transcobalamin II.
     Quadros, Edward V. [Reprint author]; Rothenberg, Sheldon P.; McLoughlin,
ΑU
     Patricia
CS
     Dep. Med., Div. Hematol./Oncol., SUNY-Health Sci. Cent., Brooklyn, NY
     11203, USA
SO
     Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, (1996) Vol. 222, No.
     1, pp. 149-154.
     CODEN: BBRCA9. ISSN: 0006-291X.
DT
     Article
LΑ
     English
ED
     Entered STN: 25 Jun 1996
     Last Updated on STN: 15 Aug 1996
     Cellular uptake of cobalamin (Cbl) is mediated by transcobalamin II
AB
     (TCII), a Cbl binding protein in the plasma. The TCII-Cbl complex binds
     to a cell surface receptor and is internalized by endocytosis. We have
     generated monoclonal antibodies (mAbs) to human TCII that can be
     distinguished into three functional types on the basis of interaction with
     three different regions of the protein. Type 1: Receptor blocking.
     mAb binds holo-TCII and inhibits the cellular uptake
              Type 2: Cbl blocking. This mAb binds apo-TCII at or
     near the Cbl binding domain and inhibits the formation of holo-
            Type 3: Precipitating. This mAb binds both holo-
     TCII and apo-TCII but does not interfere with Chi
     binding. Whereas type 1 and type 2 mAb, following incubation with
     TCII-(57Co)Cbl or apo-TCII, respectively, inhibit the uptake of
     radio-labeled Cbl by K562 cells, type 3 mAb has no such activity with
     either form of TCII. These properties of type 1 and type 2 mAb that
     inhibit the cellular uptake of Cbl, may serve to induce rapid Cbl
     deficiency and provide a model to study the effect of selective Cbl
     depletion on cell division and differentiation as well as on the pathways
     dependent on the two Cbl cofactors, methyl-Cbl and 5'-deoxyadenosyl-Cbl.
CC
     Cytology - Human
                        02508
     Biochemistry studies - Vitamins
                                       10063
     Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids
                                                                 10064
     Biochemistry studies - Carbohydrates
                                            10068
     Biophysics - Membrane phenomena
     Blood - Blood and lymph studies
                                       15002
     Pharmacology - General
                              22002
     Immunology - General and methods
                                        34502
IT
     Major Concepts
        Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Blood and Lymphatics (Transport
        and Circulation); Cell Biology; Immune System (Chemical Coordination
        and Homeostasis); Membranes (Cell Biology); Pharmacology
ΙT
     Chemicals & Biochemicals
        TRANSCOBALAMIN II; METHYL-COBALAMIN; 5'-DEOXYADENOSYL-COBALAMIN
IT
     Miscellaneous Descriptors
        CELL DIFFERENTIATION; CELL DIVISION; DRUG DESIGN; HUMAN K562 CELL;
        METHYL-COBALAMIN; TRANSCOBALAMIN II RECEPTOR BLOCKER;
        5'-DEOXYADENOSYL-COBALAMIN
ORGN Classifier
        Hominidae
                    86215
     Super Taxa
        Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
     Organism Name
        Hominidae
     Taxa Notes
        Animals, Chordates, Humans, Mammals, Primates, Vertebrates
RN
     12651-28-4 (TRANSCOBALAMIN II)
     13422-55-4 (METHYL-COBALAMIN)
     13870-90-1 (5'-DEOXYADENOSYL-COBALAMIN)
```

d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:32:52 ON 27 DEC 2005)

FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, CANCERLIT, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 09:33:17 ON 27 DEC 2005

- L1 174 S TCII AND COBALAMIN?
- L2 1 S L1 AND UNBOUND?
- L3 28 S L1 AND FREE?
- L4 13 DUPLICATE REMOVE L3 (15 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
- L5 18 S (APO TCII)
- L6 5 DUPLICATE REMOVE L5 (13 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, CANCERLIT, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 10:01:24 ON 27 DEC 2005

- L7 26 S (HOLO TCII)
- L8 12 DUPLICATE REMOVE L7 (14 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
- L9 4 S L8 AND APO?

=>

d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:32:52 ON 27 DEC 2005)

FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, CANCERLIT, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 09:33:17 ON 27 DEC 2005

	09:33:1/ ON 2/	DEC 4	2005
L1	174 S T	CII AI	ND COBALAMIN?
L2	1 S L	1 AND	UNBOUND?
L3	28 S L	1 AND	FREE?

L4 13 DUPLICATE REMOVE L3 (15 DUPLICATES REMOVED) L5 18 S (APO TCII)

L6 5 DUPLICATE REMOVE L5 (13 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=>

d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:32:52 ON 27 DEC 2005)

FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, CANCERLIT, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 09:33:17 ON 27 DEC 2005

L1 :	174	S	TCII	AND	COBALAMIN?
------	-----	---	------	-----	------------

1 S L1 AND UNBOUND?

L228 S L1 AND FREE? L3

13 DUPLICATE REMOVE L3 (15 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

L5 18 S (APO TCII)

L6 5 DUPLICATE REMOVE L5 (13 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=>

L4

ANSWER 3 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN DUPLICATE 2 AN 1996:278666 BIOSIS DN PREV199699001022 TT Characterization of monoclonal antibodies to epitopes of human transcobalamin II. Quadros, Edward V. [Reprint author]; Rothenberg, Sheldon P.; McLoughlin, AII Patricia Dep. Med., Div. Hematol./Oncol., SUNY-Health Sci. Cent., Brooklyn, NY CS 11203, USA Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, (1996) Vol. 222, No. SO 1, pp. 149-154. CODEN: BBRCA9. ISSN: 0006-291X. DTArticle English LA Entered STN: 25 Jun 1996 ED Last Updated on STN: 15 Aug 1996 AB Cellular uptake of cobalamin (Cbl) is mediated by transcobalamin II (TCII), a Cbl binding protein in the plasma. The TCII-Cbl complex binds to a cell surface receptor and is internalized by endocytosis. We have generated monoclonal antibodies (mAbs) to human TCII that can be distinguished into three functional types on the basis of interaction with three different regions of the protein. Type 1: Receptor blocking. This mAb binds holo-TCII and inhibits the cellular uptake of Cbl. Type 2: Cbl blocking. This mAb binds apo-TCII at or near the Cbl binding domain and inhibits the formation of holo-TCII. Precipitating. This mAb binds both holo-TCII and apo-TCII but does not interfere with Chi binding. Whereas type 1 and type 2 mAb, following incubation with TCII-(57Co)Cbl or apo-TCII, respectively, inhibit the uptake of radio-labeled Cbl by K562 cells, type 3 mAb has no such activity with either form of TCII. These properties of type 1 and type 2 mAb that inhibit the cellular uptake of Cbl, may serve to induce rapid Cbl deficiency and provide a model to study the effect of selective Cbl depletion on cell division and differentiation as well as on the pathways dependent on the two Cbl cofactors, methyl-Cbl and 5'-deoxyadenosyl-Cbl. Cytology - Human 02508 Biochemistry studies - Vitamins 10063 Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 10064 Biochemistry studies - Carbohydrates 10068 Biophysics - Membrane phenomena 10508 Blood - Blood and lymph studies 15002 Pharmacology - General 22002 Immunology - General and methods 34502 IT Major Concepts Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Blood and Lymphatics (Transport and Circulation); Cell Biology; Immune System (Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis); Membranes (Cell Biology); Pharmacology IT Chemicals & Biochemicals TRANSCOBALAMIN II; METHYL-COBALAMIN; 5'-DEOXYADENOSYL-COBALAMIN TT Miscellaneous Descriptors CELL DIFFERENTIATION; CELL DIVISION; DRUG DESIGN; HUMAN K562 CELL; METHYL-COBALAMIN; TRANSCOBALAMIN II RECEPTOR BLOCKER; 5'-DEOXYADENOSYL-COBALAMIN ORGN Classifier Hominidae 86215 Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia Organism Name Hominidae Taxa Notes Animals, Chordates, Humans, Mammals, Primates, Vertebrates RN 12651-28-4 (TRANSCOBALAMIN II) 13422-55-4 (METHYL-COBALAMIN)

```
ANSWER 3 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
     DUPLICATE 2
ΔN
     1996:278666 BIOSIS
DN
     PREV199699001022
TΙ
     Characterization of monoclonal antibodies to epitopes of human
     transcobalamin II.
ΑU
     Quadros, Edward V. [Reprint author]; Rothenberg, Sheldon P.; McLoughlin,
     Patricia
     Dep. Med., Div. Hematol./Oncol., SUNY-Health Sci. Cent., Brooklyn, NY
CS
     11203, USA
     Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, (1996) Vol. 222, No.
SO
     1, pp. 149-154.
     CODEN: BBRCA9. ISSN: 0006-291X.
DТ
     Article
     English
LA
ED
     Entered STN: 25 Jun 1996
     Last Updated on STN: 15 Aug 1996
     Cellular uptake of cobalamin (Cbl) is mediated by transcobalamin II
AB
     (TCII), a Cbl binding protein in the plasma. The TCII-Cbl complex binds
     to a cell surface receptor and is internalized by endocytosis. We have
     generated monoclonal antibodies (mAbs) to human TCII that can be
     distinguished into three functional types on the basis of interaction with
     three different regions of the protein. Type 1: Receptor blocking. This
     mAb binds holo-TCII and inhibits the cellular uptake of Cbl. Type 2: Cbl
                This mAb binds apo-TCII at or near the Cbl
     binding domain and inhibits the formation of holo-TCII.
     Precipitating. This mAb binds both holo-TCII and apo-
     TCII but does not interfere with Chi binding. Whereas type 1 and
     type 2 mAb, following incubation with TCII-(57Co)Cbl or apo-
     TCII, respectively, inhibit the uptake of radio-labeled Cbl by
     K562 cells, type 3 mAb has no such activity with either form of TCII.
     These properties of type 1 and type 2 mAb that inhibit the cellular uptake
     of Cbl, may serve to induce rapid Cbl deficiency and provide a model to
     study the effect of selective Cbl depletion on cell division and
     differentiation as well as on the pathways dependent on the two Cbl
     cofactors, methyl-Cbl and 5'-deoxyadenosyl-Cbl.
CC
     Cytology - Human
                        02508
     Biochemistry studies - Vitamins
                                       10063
     Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids
                                                                 10064
     Biochemistry studies - Carbohydrates
                                           10068
     Biophysics - Membrane phenomena
                                       10508
     Blood - Blood and lymph studies
                                       15002
     Pharmacology - General
     Immunology - General and methods
                                        34502
IT
     Major Concepts
        Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Blood and Lymphatics (Transport
        and Circulation); Cell Biology; Immune System (Chemical Coordination
        and Homeostasis); Membranes (Cell Biology); Pharmacology
IT
     Chemicals & Biochemicals
        TRANSCOBALAMIN II; METHYL-COBALAMIN; 5'-DEOXYADENOSYL-COBALAMIN
ΤT
     Miscellaneous Descriptors
        CELL DIFFERENTIATION; CELL DIVISION; DRUG DESIGN; HUMAN K562 CELL;
        METHYL-COBALAMIN; TRANSCOBALAMIN II RECEPTOR BLOCKER;
        5'-DEOXYADENOSYL-COBALAMIN
ORGN Classifier
        Hominidae
                    86215
        Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
     Organism Name
        Hominidae
     Taxa Notes
        Animals, Chordates, Humans, Mammals, Primates, Vertebrates
RN
     12651-28-4 (TRANSCOBALAMIN II)
     13422-55-4 (METHYL-COBALAMIN)
```

```
ANSWER 4 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
     DUPLICATE 3
     1984:271994 BIOSIS
AN
DN
     PREV198478008474; BA78:8474
     LIMITATIONS OF PROTEIN COATED CHARCOAL IN THE SEPARATION OF FREE FROM
TТ
     BOUND VITAMIN B-12 IN SERUM.
     JACOB E [Reprint author]; WONG K-T J
ΑU
     DEP MED, ST BONIFACE HOSP, 409 TACHE AVE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA R2H 2A6, CAN
CS
     Journal of Clinical Pathology (London), (1983) Vol. 36, No. 9, pp.
SO
     1022-1027.
     CODEN: JCPAAK. ISSN: 0021-9746.
DT
     Article
FS
     BA
     ENGLISH
LΑ
AB
     The effect of Hb and albumin-coated charcoal on the concentration of
     vitamin B12 binding proteins in [human] serum was investigated. As
     commonly employed, coated charcoal removes a significant amount of
     transcobalamin II (TCII) from serum, but does not affect transcobalamin I
     and III (TCI and III). Increasing the protein coat up to about 10 mg of
     protein/25 mg of charcoal reduces the adsorption of TCII, but increasing
     the protein concentration beyond this has little added effect.
     of adsorption is proportional to the amount of coated charcoal employed,
     but even small amounts adsorb some TCII. Protein-coated charcoal is not
     the ideal way of separating free from bound vitamin B12 in serum; it
     cannot reliably be used for the measurement of the concentration of
     apo-TCII but can be employed for the measurement of
     apo-TCI and III.
CC
     Clinical biochemistry - General methods and applications
                                                                10006
     Biochemistry methods - Vitamins
                                       10053
     Biochemistry methods - Proteins, peptides and amino acids
     Biochemistry studies - Vitamins
                                      10063
     Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids
     Biochemistry studies - Porphyrins and bile pigments
     Biophysics - Methods and techniques
     Movement
                12100
     Blood - General and methods
                                   15001
     Blood - Blood cell studies
                                  15004
IT
     Major Concepts
        Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Blood and Lymphatics (Transport
        and Circulation); Clinical Chemistry (Allied Medical Sciences)
TT
    Miscellaneous Descriptors
        HUMAN TRANS COBALAMINS/
ORGN Classifier
       Hominidae
                    86215
     Super Taxa
        Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
     Taxa Notes
       Animals, Chordates, Humans, Mammals, Primates, Vertebrates
RN
     68-19-9 (VITAMIN B12)
     12774-24-2D (TRANSCOBALAMINS)
```

```
ANSWER 4 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
     DUPLICATE 3
     1984:271994 BIOSIS
AN
DN
     PREV198478008474; BA78:8474
     LIMITATIONS OF PROTEIN COATED CHARCOAL IN THE SEPARATION OF FREE FROM
TΤ
     BOUND VITAMIN B-12 IN SERUM.
     JACOB E [Reprint author]; WONG K-T J
AU
     DEP MED, ST BONIFACE HOSP, 409 TACHE AVE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA R2H 2A6, CAN
CS
     Journal of Clinical Pathology (London), (1983) Vol. 36, No. 9, pp.
so
     1022-1027.
     CODEN: JCPAAK. ISSN: 0021-9746.
DT
     Article
FS
     BA
LA
     ENGLISH
     The effect of Hb and albumin-coated charcoal on the concentration of
AB
     vitamin B12 binding proteins in [human] serum was investigated. As
     commonly employed, coated charcoal removes a significant amount of
     transcobalamin II (TCII) from serum, but does not affect transcobalamin I
     and III (TCI and III). Increasing the protein coat up to about 10 mg of
     protein/25 mg of charcoal reduces the adsorption of TCII, but increasing
     the protein concentration beyond this has little added effect.
     of adsorption is proportional to the amount of coated charcoal employed,
     but even small amounts adsorb some TCII. Protein-coated charcoal is not
     the ideal way of separating free from bound vitamin B12 in serum; it
     cannot reliably be used for the measurement of the concentration of
     apo-TCII but can be employed for the measurement of
     apo-TCI and III.
CC
     Clinical biochemistry - General methods and applications
                                                                10006
     Biochemistry methods - Vitamins
                                       10053
     Biochemistry methods - Proteins, peptides and amino acids
                                                                 10054
     Biochemistry studies - Vitamins
                                      10063
     Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids
     Biochemistry studies - Porphyrins and bile pigments
     Biophysics - Methods and techniques
     Movement
               12100
     Blood - General and methods
                                   15001
     Blood - Blood cell studies
                                  15004
IT
     Major Concepts
        Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Blood and Lymphatics (Transport
        and Circulation); Clinical Chemistry (Allied Medical Sciences)
IT
     Miscellaneous Descriptors
        HUMAN TRANS COBALAMINS/
ORGN Classifier
        Hominidae
                    86215
     Super Taxa
        Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
        Animals, Chordates, Humans, Mammals, Primates, Vertebrates
RN
     68-19-9 (VITAMIN B12)
     12774-24-2D (TRANSCOBALAMINS)
```